

Union and Dispatch.

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1866.

On the inside pages of this morning's UNION AND DISPATCH will be found several interesting articles—Proceedings of the Presbyterian General Assembly at Memphis, National Finances, the Fenians in Ireland, Oration of Wendell Phillips, his objections to impartial suffrage, etc.

PENALTIES AND GUARANTEES.

The New York Tribune construes the general tenor of the comment of Southern papers upon the questions of amnesty and suffrage as manifestations of an incorrigible spirit of rebellion, and argues that the Southern people have not yet been subdued into a due appreciation of the condition in which the surrender of their arms left them. Their rejection of the constitutional amendment, together with their assertion of the paramount right of the States to determine suffrage qualifications, and their repugnance to Federal dictation in that matter, is cited as proof that they have not abandoned their cherished theories of government and the political ideas which have become a part of their being. Upon these premises it is argued that the Southern people have forgotten that there are penalties for rebellion, and urged that the "loyal" North shall bring them back to a recollection of their duties, by the exaction of guarantees and the imposing of conditions which will prevent future rebellions. The Tribune says "the Southern people claim that the South lost nothing by the rebellion but the object of the rebellion." This it denies, and, in effect, asserts that the Southern people lost everything—their rights as States and their rights as individuals; that they are a conquered people, divested of every attribute of free men, and lying passive and helpless at the mercy of the General Government. It proclaims the result of the war as conquest in the full sense of the term, leaving penalties indefinite in character and degree to the conquered, and rights without limit to the conquerors.

Now we deny that the States lately in revolt lost anything but "the object of the rebellion," as the Tribune styles it. The severance of the Federal Union and the establishment of a separatist nationality was the object. They lost that in an appeal to arms, and nothing else directly. As an incident of the war, the destruction of domestic slavery occurred, and the seal of its destruction was, after the close of the war, ratified by a civil process pointed out by the Constitution. Saving the direct object and this grand incident, the Southern States justly lost nothing of their equal rights and dignity as members of the Union, and the people lost no jot or tittle of their right to representation, their right to free thought, free speech and free voting upon every subject which concerns the general welfare. The Government in defeating the resistance to its authority accomplished all it originally proposed, and all it had the right to do. War being flagrant, it had belligerent powers. Peace being resumed, the conquering party representing the Government, and the conquered party which had made resistance to its authority, *ipso facto*, passed under the rule of the Constitution. In that instrument are provided means for amending it, and the mode of determining the punishment for treason, but nothing that can be construed to mean that the amending of the Constitution shall be made a mode of inflicting penalties for treason. There is nothing in it that authorizes the political party in possession of the Government to demand amendments in the nature of guarantees against treason or rebellion. If treason and rebellion have been committed, the Constitution and the authorities of the Government can determine and inflict the penalties. There is no power given by the supreme law, nor acquired as a result of the war to amend the Constitution into a system of enhanced benefits for the victorious party, and punitive measures for the defeated. It is the attempt of the Radicals to force such views that is preventing the restoration of the Union and the return of peace.

Therefore when the Tribune says that "the best intelligence of the Southern people must be fully aware by this time that penalties attach to rebellion which can only be averted by guarantees that it shall not be renewed" it is in gross error, and states a proposition that the "intelligence" of every fair minded man who pretends to understand American institutions instantly rejects.

The penalties which attach to rebellion can only be determined by judicial con-

dition for the offense, and can only be averted by remission by the pardoning power of the Government lodged exclusively in the Chief Executive. All the Departments of the Government combined, and all the men and women in it, guilty of rebellion, cannot avert the penalties of a crime by the exaction of guarantees that it will not be renewed, and they have no right to demand guarantees with that or any other view, which look to the infringement of the inherent rights of millions of people, and involve radical alterations in the structure of the political body. The attempt to secede was a gigantic revolution, participated in by millions of citizens disputing for control of half the territory of the nation, and not a rebellion simply. To hold every such participant as criminal, bound to expiate his offense and purchase his condemnation by the forfeiture of a portion of his essential rights as a freeman, and this, too, without the privilege of a trial by jury, is a radical error both in law and statesmanship. It is indeed a mode of inflicting penalties the most sweeping, grievous and enormous ever projected. Its enormity, too, is increased when it is imposed at the instigation of a party in numerical minority, but temporarily in possession of the authority of government.

The article of the Tribune proceeds to say that if the Government, controlled by the "loyal" element in the Northern States, should require less than the substance of the constitutional amendments, or omit to demand the extension of the franchise to the blacks of the South, it will "send the war for the Union into history as a silly and unnecessary crusade." To which it may be replied that if, at the instance and in the interest of the Radical party in the North, the power of the Government is perverted to any such purpose, history will record that the late war was not and was never intended as "a war for the Union," nor meant as "a silly and unnecessary crusade." It will stamp it as diabolical in its conception, and as the deliberate overthrow of Republican institutions, and the most damning outrage ever perpetrated against human liberty.

"SUFFRAGE AND AMNESTY."

Some ten days ago, meeting with an article in the New York Evening Post apparently favoring a settlement of the pending differences between the North and the South, on the basis of universal amnesty and universal or impartial suffrage, we propounded to that paper the following questions:

1. What do you mean by the terms "universal amnesty" and "impartial suffrage"? And in what respect, if any, do they differ?
2. What do you mean by the term "general amnesty"? Simply an exemption from arrest and trial for the crime of rebellion? Does it contemplate a removal of the restrictions at present imposed upon a large proportion of the Southern people by the "test oaths" now on the statute books? Or, is it designed that these restrictions and limitations shall continue?

To which it evasively replies:

"We can only say that plan, as it is now before the public, appears only in the rough. Some of those who look with favor upon it seem to mean partial suffrage; some even appear to favor unequal suffrage—that is to say, legislation which would let all the whites and only a few of the blacks vote. For ourselves, it is known that we favor general or universal suffrage, and that without regard to any plan of settlement. \* \* \* Now that the election is over, the constitutional amendment, which was the issue in the canvass, seems to get the go-by from many of those who then most strenuously insisted upon it as the one and only plan of reconstruction. Yet this amendment will, if it is adopted, make it the interests of all the States, Southern and Northern alike, to grant impartial and universal suffrage. Senator Wilson has said that it would bring about this policy in five years, in every Southern State. It has been repeatedly asserted by its most zealous friends, during the summer and fall, that it was sure to be adopted in the end, as the number of States increases. We suppose, as this amendment was proposed and urged by Congress, that body will adhere to it."

We regret the want of direct frankness in the above. If the question proposed is one material to a final and harmonious understanding between the parties to the late civil conflict, it is deserving of different treatment. The Post says that the originators of the proposition should answer it; and we suppose we must be content.

The last paragraph exhibits a phase of Northern political dealing not calculated to impress the country favorably as to the sincerity of any proposal that may be offered as a means of restoration.

The people of this vicinity are as religious as any community of the same size in any country, but we did not see or hear of much observance of the day before yesterday as an occasion of "thanksgiving, gratitude and prayer." God is good, and each man's life should give daily evidence of gratitude for His mercies and blessings; but man is vile and the devil is busy, and between them they have got things into such a state that people don't take readily to these special secular occasions for thanksgiving. They don't see much religion in the high places of the land whence these reverential edicts emanate, and while there is so little to be thankful for, the practice is becoming a form and sham that had as well be abandoned.

EAST TENNESSEE RAILROADS—IMPORTANT CONNECTION.

The Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap and Charleston Railroad, projected several years ago, is devoting its means and energies to its Southern connections with great industry, and success, under the vigorous management of Mr. C. E. Carter, the President. He is now building the road from Murfreesboro to Paint Rock, on the North Carolina line, where he will be met by the Western North Carolina lines, and carried to Asheville and Salisbury, and be thus placed in immediate connection with the entire system of North Carolina, and through a link in process of construction between Asheville and Spartanburg, with that also, of South Carolina, concentrating at Columbia, Kingsville and Branchville. As to the progress of the work on the Carolina side, we take pleasure in laying the following letter before our readers:

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD, President's Office, Morganton, 17th Nov. 1866.—C. E. Carter, Esq., President Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap and Charleston Railroad.—DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 3d is before me. Absence in New York is the cause of delay in answering. I rejoice in common with our people at the sure prospect of an early connection with the Western Road by way of the French Broad Valley, and am especially gratified to know that your work is so far advanced and under such favorable auspices. Soon may give any assurance to your Legislature which we labor to meet you, and the certainty of it. The road is now complete to within a short distance of the station at Morganton. The remainder of the track to that point will be down by Christmas. That completes eighty miles. The grading from Morganton to "Western Pail Swanee Tunnel" (16 miles east of Asheville), is in a forward stage. Work will be resumed and vigorously prosecuted upon it at an early day. It is contemplated to let the balance of the work to Paint Rock as soon as the contractors are ready. We have \$2,500,000 from the State of North Carolina, which, with the county and individual subscriptions will be ample to complete the whole. The only cause of hesitation has been the low price of our bonds, but the directors have decided to "go ahead."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
SAMUEL MCD. TATE, President.

THE LAST RADICAL AGGRESSION.

The Radicals in Tennessee are carrying proscription so far in their efforts to have the whole political and civil machinery of the State under their control, as to cause reflecting Radicals in the North to shudder for the safety of civil liberty. The other day a bill was passed into a law providing that in any criminal or even civil trial, in any of our courts, it shall be good ground for challenging the competency of a juror that such person is not qualified to vote in this State. Of course the franchise law is to determine whether a citizen of the State, who is required to pay taxes and assist in keeping up the public roads, and to do military duty when called upon, is qualified to vote, and this law reduces the number in many of the counties in Middle and West Tennessee so low as to make it almost impossible to secure a jury in very many cases that may occur. It will certainly, if rigidly enforced, greatly delay the course of justice. But this is not the most objectionable feature of this last aggression of Radicalism. It is the effort of a political party to place the courts of the State under the control of its leaders. How long will the course of justice remain uncorrupted if the courts be made a part of the machinery of a political party? Certainly this is the deadliest blow at civil liberty that has yet been delivered by the party in power. The Chicago Journal, a Radical organ, must take this view of the matter, for in its issue of the 26th of November, it says in reference to the passage of this bill: "The great charter of constitutional liberty, settled by the juror question. Nothing can be added to or taken away from that bill of rights touching trial by jury without endangering public liberty. The 'Charter of Liberties' protects every freeman from loss of life, liberty or property, except by the judgement of his peers or the law of the land. This is entire, wanting nothing, and it is to be hoped, will not be impaired by uncalled-for innovations."

This must be the opinion of every man who takes an unprejudiced view of the action of the majority in the Legislature. Only a few steps more need be taken to establish a complete despotism.

**APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE CURRENT YEAR.**—The following items of appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1867, have just been officially compiled from the acts passed to the late session of Congress: Pensions, \$17,940,000; deficiency for sundry civil expenses, \$4,904,514 46; naval service, \$18,904,667 50; postoffice department, \$19,679,500; military academy, \$301,457; fortifications and other work of defence, \$1,540,000; completion of public works, \$3,698,047 91; army, \$38,004,241 83; legislative, executive and judicial expense, \$25,430,449 89; consular and diplomatic expenses, \$1,405,494; Indian department, \$3,778,535 45; sundry civil expenses, \$7,074,129 76; deficiencies for the year, \$515,100 76; miscellaneous, \$12,705,635 60—total, \$155,881,781 16.

The Albany Journal objects to the impeachment of President Johnson because it would be "the arraignment of a party which accepts the President as its exponent," and "defends upon constitutional grounds the very acts which are relied upon to justify the process of impeachment."

LEGISLATIVE.

In the Senate, Mr. Trimble introduced a bill providing that all persons twenty-one years of age, residents six months in the county and twelve months in the State, or who shall declare the intention to become citizens, shall have a right to vote in all elections; and providing further that no person shall be allowed to vote after July 4th, 1876, who cannot read and write. "Persons" is a comprehensive term, and may be construed to include adults of all colors and sexes. Whatever may be the meaning of this term intended by the author, his scheme looks to a very considerable extension of the franchise privilege.

The proceedings of the House were unimportant. The report of a special committee on the subject exonerated Gov. Brownlow from censure in compromising with the officers of the Athens Branch of the Bank of Tennessee.

A resolution was passed stopping supplies to the metropolitan police at Memphis and Chattanooga.

The Senate bill offering the Hermitage to the Federal Government as a site for a branch of the West Point Academy, was passed on its third reading. The provisions of the measure will be found in another column. The waterworks bill, authorizing the issue by the corporation of Nashville of bonds to the amount of five hundred thousand dollars for the construction of new works, was passed on its third reading.

A bill prohibiting the introduction of new business after to-day was postponed.

THE GEOLOGY OF TENNESSEE—PROF. SAFFORD'S REPORT.

During his services as State Geologist, Prof. Safford accumulated a vast fund of information in relation to the geological and mineral resources of this State, of very great interest and practical value, which is in a condition to be speedily arranged for the press. Prior to the war, he submitted to the Legislature a preliminary report, which was ordered to be printed, and was partially distributed, but the publication of the entire work was postponed. The events of the past few years have rendered the facts contained in it of greater interest and value to the State than ever before. The mineral wealth of our State is destined soon to employ an immense share of capital and labor in its development, and the publication of this report would accelerate that period by giving the careful and unbiased investigations of Prof. Safford. We trust the Legislature will not adjourn without ordering the printing and distribution of the report—believing that the money required will be well spent, and will advance the general interests of the State.

The National Intelligencer truly says that the future of the South is in the hands of its young men. How many of them are qualifying themselves to manage its factories, control its railroads, mine its ore, work its machine shops, and cultivate its plantations? Professional men it has in abundance—able lawyers, accomplished physicians, eloquent speakers. These have their uses, but the growth of a State depends less on them than on the character of the men who manage its industrial enterprises. What is most needed in the South to-day is that the young blood which fought for it so gallantly should work it as determinedly. On the plantation, in the shop, in the factory, there the South is to effect its true restoration. The young men who dug trenches and fed on hominy and pork, who went clad in homespun gray and slept in cold or rain or shine under the canopy of the heavens to further the fortunes, as they believed, of their native land, can now do noble service by laying hold of its plow-handles, turning its lathes, guiding its spindles, handling its locomotives. But there is want of capital. No matter. They have youth, health, hope, ambition, and good abilities. They have every incentive for which to work. Begin with a will, and success will crown their efforts.

It was claimed that States could not withdraw from the Union. If they could not, they did not, they could not cease to be States of the Union? And yet Thad. Stevens is belaboring his brains with the drafting of an act "enabling" States to become States "Virginia" the Mother of States "is to become an infant State, and put in swaddling-clothes, with Stevens, Butler and other vixenish hags and nurses."

We are pleased to remark an agreeable change in the tone of the more influential of the Canadian journals in relation to the condemned Fenians. There is no longer any clamoring for the blood of these men—but frequent appeals for the exercise of mercy and magnanimity, coupled with expressions of approval of the statement recently made by a Minister of the Crown, that royal clemency will save from the gallows all of the men who have been sentenced to death.

The Fenians, from the latest accounts, are going to look for Ireland's freedom and independence in the right place—that is where she lost it. If they succeed in finding it—well and good.

RETURN THE PLEDGE.

The New York Journal of Commerce is reiterating the call upon persons who have in their parlors, churches, etc., there, things that were stolen from the South, during the war to send them back. That paper says: "An old friend of ours, a Union man in the South through all the war, told us that his chandeliers were in a certain house in Massachusetts, his piano in another, and various family treasures in others. He had traced them to their positions. We have heard of a Southern lady sitting down at a Northern table and recognizing silver cutlery as her own. We have heard of a lady receiving from an officer a present of jewelry, which she recognized as the jewelry of a Southern lady who had been her old school mate and friend. Public sentiment needs to be aroused to this subject, and the holders of such goods should be compelled, by the indignation of their honest fellow-citizens, 'to send them back.'"

The news from Europe indicates that his Holiness, the Pope, will be compelled to leave Rome and seek an asylum elsewhere. As soon as the French troops are recalled he will probably depart from the Holy City forever. There are no indications pointing to his removal to this country, and, indeed, we do not think such an idea was ever entertained by the Pope himself.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

IN OBEDIENCE TO THE DECREE OF THE 1<sup>st</sup> CHANCERY COURT in the case of Boyd McNairy and others vs. Anna McNairy and others, notice is hereby given that the bidding upon the lots sold by me at Public Sale on November 13th, of the McNairy property, on Summer street, are opened, and will remain open until 12 o'clock on

Wednesday, November 29, 1866

The bid on Lots Nos. 4 and 5 will be started at \$335.50 per foot; on Lot No. 3 at \$260 per foot and on Lot No. 2 at \$305 per foot.

The highest bidder at the expiration of the time above named will be reported to the Court as the purchaser.

WILLIAM MORTON B. HOWELL, and C. M. McNEIL, Auctioneers.

The time for making the bids above specified is continued to SATURDAY, December 1, at 12 o'clock.

FROM 10 TO 25 PER CENT. SAVED

BY BUYING YOUR GOODS AT THE

NEW YORK STORE,

NO. 15 UNION STREET.

THE PEOPLE OF NASHVILLE AND THE surrounding country will please bear in mind, the NEW YORK STORE is now receiving and opening a new and very attractive stock of

Staple and Fancy Drygoods,

NOTIONS, ETC., ETC.

Which has been bought for Cash in the very best Eastern markets, and will be off red at the very lowest retail prices.

The stock consists in part of—

Black Silks, all prices;

Colored Silks, all shades and prices;

Mourne Antiques, all colors;

Best English and German Poplins;

English and French Merinos;

Empress Cloths, all colors;

Ladies' Evening Cloths;

Fine White and Black Alpaca;

Lustres, all colors;

1/2 and all Wool Plaids, all colors;

All Wool Flannels, all colors;

Beavers, Broadcloths, and Cassimeres;

Doukies, Tweeds, and Jeans;

English and American Prints;

Brown and Bleached Domestic;

5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, and 10-4 Sheetings;

Table Linens, Towels, and Napkins;

All grades Irish Linens;

A full assortment of White Goods;

Ladies' and Children's Hosiery and Gloves;

Common and French Embroidered Corsets;

Duplex Elastic Hoop Skirts;

Ladies' Shawls, Cloaks, and Sontags;

Ribbons, Trimmings, & Fancy Goods;

And many other Goods too numerous to mention.

Remember the place—NEW YORK STORE, No. 15 Union Street, (Levy & Co.'s old stand.)

oct1-3m E. FRANKLIN.

GREAT EXCITEMENT

NO. 65 NORTH COLLEGE STREET,

AND AT

26 SOUTH MARKET STREET.

\$50,000 WORTH OF GOODS,

CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES,

HATS, and NOTIONS,

To be sold at a great sacrifice. Come and judge for yourself. The best quality French Merino at \$1.25 per yard; fine Ladies' Shoes, \$1.50 per pair and every thing else in proportion.

Remember the place—No. 65 North College, and 26 South Market street.

oct1-3m I. M. SORREL.

Grand Lodge of Tennessee,

F. and A. M.

THE ADJOURNED ANNUAL COMMUNICATION of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, Free and Accepted Masons, will commence at the Masonic Temple in the city of Nashville, on MONDAY, December 3, 1866. Delegates are requested to be prompt in their attendance.

ANNUAL ADDRESS

Will be delivered before the Grand Lodge on Monday night, (Dec. 3,) by the Grand Orator, Bro. P. G. STIVER PERKINS, P. G. H. P., in the Concert Room of the Masonic Temple.

Members of city lodges, and all transient brethren in good standing, are requested to be present.

85. Citizens generally, and ladies particularly, are respectfully invited.

CHARLES A. FULLER, Grand Secretary.

nov27-6t

R. H. THOMPSON,

FASHIONABLE

HATS AND CAPS!!

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Trunks, Valises, Bags, Etc.,

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Shirts made to order and warranted to fit oct1-4t



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WHOLESALE & RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

CORNER COLLEGE AND UNION STREETS,

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Reframed the entire establishment, and having made large additions thereto we are again ready to offer to the Public every article usually found in a Druggist's Stock.

We have in store an extensive stock of Pure and Fresh Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, etc., which for quality and purity are unsurpassed by any other similar establishment in the country.

The great variety of European and American Fancy Goods, Fine Soaps, Toilet Powders, Pomades, Brushes, Extracts, etc.—comprising invoices of goods from Low & Son, London; Coudray, Societe Hygienique, and Lubin of Paris; Babin and other reputable American manufacturers—will be found most complete, and for beauty, elegance, and utility, cannot fail to suit the tastes of the most discriminating.

Our assortment of Cosmetics, Tortoise Shell and Ivory Combs, Puffs and Boxes, Mirrors, and other articles of that class, being of the latest styles and of the most recent importation, will compare with that of any house in the South.

Great attention is paid to the selection and importation of Pure and Fresh Drugs, and none other are allowed to go out of the establishment.

A splendid selection of Imported and Domestic Cigars, all fine brands of Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Garrett's Scotch and Macaboy Snuffs, and every article in that line, constantly in store.

A most extensive and varied assortment of

Fishing Tackle,

consisting of Hooks from the most celebrated manufacturers of Limerick, Ireland, and Silk, Grass, Japanese, and Cable-laid Lines. Also, Reels, Bamboo and Japanese Rods; together with every thing usually found in a first-class establishment.

A large lot of the celebrated Ne plus ultra Black and Plantation Imperial and other fine TEAS just received.

Prescriptions compounded with accuracy by competent and experienced Pharmacists; and Physicians and others can depend on the most entire reliability in the execution of Orders, all goods being warranted as represented.

STEPHENS & WATKINS,

Corner College and Union sts.

nov11-4t

KEEP INSURED.

NASHVILLE

COMMERCIAL INSURANCE CO.

Office in the Building of the Bank of the Union.

CAPITAL ALL PAID IN.

THIS COMPANY, ESTABLISHED IN 1864,

insures Buildings, Vessels, in port, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and other property, on the most liberal terms. Fire, Marine, and inland risks taken at lowest rates.

Losses liberally adjusted and promptly paid by this Company.

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No. 13 North Cherry Street,

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KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A LARGE

and complete assortment of everything in their line of the

VERY BEST QUALITY.

Importer of Fine and Genuine

German, Spanish, Italian and French

WINE AND LIQUORS,

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

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50,000 FEET 12" GEORGIA YELLOW

50,000 Georgia Yellow Pine Shingles, 13 inches

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